

transferred pursuant to this Act shall not be entitled to receive any further Reclamation benefits pursuant to the Act of June 17, 1902, and all Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto attributable to their status as a Federal Reclamation Project, and the Griffith Project shall no longer be a Federal Reclamation Project.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall transfer or affect Federal ownership, rights, or interests in Lake Mead National Recreation Area associated lands, nor affect the authorities of the National Park Service to manage Lake Mead National Recreation Area including lands on which the Griffith Project is located consistent with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), Public Law 88-639, October 8, 1964 (78 Stat. 1039), or any other applicable legislation, regulation, or policy.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall affect the application of Federal reclamation law to water delivered to the Authority pursuant to any contract with the Secretary under section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

(e) Effective upon conveyance of the Griffith Project and acquired interests in land under section 3 of this Act, the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence based on its prior ownership of the conveyed property.

EXCHANGE OF PRIVATE LAND IN CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1030) to provide that the conveyance by the Bureau of Land Management of the surface estate to certain land in the State of Wyoming in exchange for certain private land will not result in the removal of the land from operation of the mining laws, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment; as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in *italic*.)

S. 1030

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. 60 BAR LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 2201.1-2(d) and 2091.3-2(c) of title 43 Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply in the case of the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior of the land described in subsection (b) in exchange for approximately 9,480 acres of land in Campbell County, Wyoming, pursuant to the terms of the Cow Creek/60 Bar land exchange, WYW-143315.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land described in this subsection comprises the following land in Campbell and Johnson Counties, Wyoming:

(1) Approximately 2,960 acres of land in the tract known as the “Bill Barlow Ranch”;

(2) Approximately 2,315 acres of land in the tract known as the “T-Chair Ranch”;

(3) Approximately 3,948 acres of land in the tract known as the “Bob Christensen Ranch”;

(4) Approximately 11,609 acres of land in the tract known as the “John Christensen Ranch”.

(c) SEGREGATION FROM ENTRY.—Land acquired by the United States in the exchange under subsection (a) shall be segregated from entry under the mining laws until appropriate land use planning is completed for the land.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1030), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 1030

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. 60 BAR LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 2201.1-2(d) and 2091.3-2(c) of title 43 Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply in the case of the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior of the land described in subsection (b) in exchange for approximately 9,480 acres of land in Campbell County, Wyoming, pursuant to the terms of the Cow Creek/60 Bar land exchange, WYW-143315.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land described in this subsection comprises the following land in Campbell and Johnson Counties, Wyoming:

(1) Approximately 2,960 acres of land in the tract known as the “Bill Barlow Ranch”;

(2) Approximately 2,315 acres of land in the tract known as the “T-Chair Ranch”;

(3) Approximately 3,948 acres of land in the tract known as the “Bob Christensen Ranch”;

(4) Approximately 11,609 acres of land in the tract known as the “John Christensen Ranch”.

(c) SEGREGATION FROM ENTRY.—Land acquired by the United States in the exchange under subsection (a) shall be segregated from entry under the mining laws until appropriate land use planning is completed for the land.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1211) to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperil Dam in a cost-effective manner, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment; as follows:

(The part of the bill to be inserted is printed in *italic*.)

S. 1211

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT.

Section 208(c) of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1598(c)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “\$75,000,000 for subsection 202(a)” and inserting “\$175,000,000 for section 202(a)”;

(B) by striking “paragraph 202(a)(6)” and inserting “paragraph (6) of section 202(a)”;

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “paragraph 202(a)(6)” and inserting “section 202(a)(6)”.

SEC. 2. REPORT.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a report on the status of implementation of the comprehensive program for minimizing salt contributions to the Colorado River from lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management directed by section 203(b)(3) of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1593). The report shall provide specific information on individual projects and funding allocation. The report shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and

the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives no later than June 30, 2000.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1211), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 1211

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL ACT.

Section 208(c) of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1598(c)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “\$75,000,000 for subsection 202(a)” and inserting “\$175,000,000 for section 202(a)”;

(B) by striking “paragraph 202(a)(6)” and inserting “paragraph (6) of section 202(a)”;

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “paragraph 202(a)(6)” and inserting “section 202(a)(6)”.

SEC. 2. REPORT.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a report on the status of implementation of the comprehensive program for minimizing salt contributions to the Colorado River from lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management directed by section 203(b)(3) of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (43 U.S.C. 1593). The report shall provide specific information on individual projects and funding allocation. The report shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives no later than June 30, 2000.

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN TRAIL BATTLEFIELDS PRESERVATION ACT OF 1999

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 710) to authorize a feasibility study on the preservation of certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*.)

S. 710

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Vicksburg Campaign Trail Battlefields Preservation Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) there are situated along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee the sites of several key Civil War battles;

(2) the battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail are collectively of national significance in the history of the Civil War; and

(3) the preservation of those battlefields would vitally contribute to the understanding of the heritage of the United States.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize a feasibility study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve

certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CAMPAIGN TRAIL STATE.—The term “Campaign Trail State” means each of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, including political subdivisions of those States.

(2) CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD.—The term “Civil War battlefield” includes the following sites (including related structures adjacent to or thereon):

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Civil War battlefield” means the land and interests in land that is the site of a Civil War battlefield, including structures on or adjacent to the land, as generally depicted on the Map.

[(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Civil War battlefield” includes—

[(i)] (A) the battlefields at Helena and Arkansas Post, Arkansas;

[(ii)] (B) Goodrich’s Landing near Transylvania, and sites in and around Lake Providence, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana;

[(iii)] (C) the battlefield at Milliken’s Bend, Madison Parish, Louisiana;

[(iv)] (D) the route of Grant’s march through Louisiana from Milliken’s Bend to Hard Times, Madison and Tensas Parishes, Louisiana;

[(v)] (E) the Winter Quarters at Tensas Parish, Louisiana;

[(vi)] (F) Grant’s landing site at Bruinsburg, and the route of Grant’s march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg, Claiborne, Hinds, and Warren Counties, Mississippi;

[(vii)] (G) the battlefield at Port Gibson (including Shaifer House, Bethel Church, and the ruins of Windsor), Claiborne County, Mississippi;

[(viii)] (H) the battlefield at Grand Gulf, Claiborne County, Mississippi;

[(ix)] (I) the battlefield at Raymond (including Waverly, (the Peyton House)), Hinds County, Mississippi;

[(x)] (J) the battlefield at Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi;

[(xi)] (K) the Union siege lines around Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi;

[(xii)] (L) the battlefield at Champion Hill (including Coker House), Hinds County, Mississippi;

[(xiii)] (M) the battlefield at Big Black River Bridge, Hinds and Warren Counties, Mississippi;

[(xiv)] (N) the Union fortifications at Haynes Bluff, Confederate fortifications at Snyder’s Bluff, and remnants of Federal exterior lines, Warren County, Mississippi;

[(xv)] (O) the battlefield at Chickasaw Bayou, Warren County, Mississippi;

[(xvi)] (P) Pemberton’s Headquarters at Warren County, Mississippi;

[(xvii)] (Q) the site of actions taken in the Mississippi Delta and Confederate fortifications near Grenada, Grenada County, Mississippi;

[(xviii)] (R) the site of the start of Greirson’s Raid and other related sites, LaGrange, Tennessee; and

[(xix)] (S) any other sites considered appropriate by the Secretary.

[(3) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Vicksburg Campaign Trail National Battlefields”, numbered _____, and dated _____.

[(4)] (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 4. FEASIBILITY STUDY.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a feasibility study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail.]

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this Act, the Secretary shall complete a feasibility study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In completing the study, the Secretary shall—

[(1) enter into contracts with entities to use advanced technology such as remote sensing, river modeling, and flow analysis to determine which property included in the Civil War battlefields should be preserved, restored, managed, maintained, or acquired due to the national historical significance of the property;]

(1) review current National Park Service programs, policies and criteria to determine the most appropriate means of ensuring the Civil War battlefields and associated natural, cultural, and historical resources are preserved;

(2) evaluate options for the establishment of a management entity for the Civil War battlefields consisting of a unit of government or a private nonprofit organization that—

(A) administers and manages the Civil War battlefields; and

(B) possesses the legal authority to—

(i) receive Federal funds and funds from other units of government or other organizations for use in managing the Civil War battlefields;

(ii) disburse Federal funds to other units of government or other nonprofit organizations for use in managing the Civil War battlefields;

(iii) enter into agreements with the Federal government, State governments, or other units of government and nonprofit organizations; and

(iv) acquire land or interests in land by gift or devise, by purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or by donation;

(3) make recommendations to the Campaign Trail States for the management, preservation, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, and historical resources of the Civil War battlefields;

(4) identify appropriate partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector, including nonprofit organizations and the organization known as “Friends of the Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail”, in furtherance of the purposes of this Act; and

(5) recommend methods of ensuring continued local involvement and participation in the management, protection, and development of the Civil War battlefields.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of completion of the study under this section, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings of the study to—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$1,500,000.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 710), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 710

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Vicksburg Campaign Trail Battlefields Preservation Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) there are situated along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee the sites of several key Civil War battles;

(2) the battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail are collectively of national significance in the history of the Civil War; and

(3) the preservation of those battlefields would vitally contribute to the understanding of the heritage of the United States.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize a feasibility study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CAMPAIGN TRAIL STATE.—The term “Campaign Trail State” means each of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, including political subdivisions of those States.

(2) CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD.—The term “Civil War battlefield” includes the following sites (including related structures adjacent to or thereon)—

(A) the battlefields at Helena and Arkansas Post, Arkansas;

(B) Goodrich’s Landing near Transylvania, and sites in and around Lake Providence, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana;

(C) the battlefield at Milliken’s Bend, Madison Parish, Louisiana;

(D) the route of Grant’s march through Louisiana from Milliken’s Bend to Hard Times, Madison and Tensas Parishes, Louisiana;

(E) the Winter Quarters at Tensas Parish, Louisiana;

(F) Grant’s landing site at Bruinsburg, and the route of Grant’s march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg, Claiborne, Hinds, and Warren Counties, Mississippi;

(G) the battlefield at Port Gibson (including Shaifer House, Bethel Church, and the ruins of Windsor), Claiborne County, Mississippi;

(H) the battlefield at Grand Gulf, Claiborne County, Mississippi;

(I) the battlefield at Raymond (including Waverly, (the Peyton House)), Hinds County, Mississippi;

(J) the battlefield at Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi;

(K) the Union siege lines around Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi;

(L) the battlefield at Champion Hill (including Coker House), Hinds County, Mississippi;

(M) the battlefield at Big Black River Bridge, Hinds and Warren Counties, Mississippi;

(N) the Union fortifications at Haynes Bluff, Confederate fortifications at Snyder’s Bluff, and remnants of Federal exterior lines, Warren County, Mississippi;

(O) the battlefield at Chickasaw Bayou, Warren County, Mississippi;

(P) Pemberton’s Headquarters at Warren County, Mississippi;

(Q) the site of actions taken in the Mississippi Delta and Confederate fortifications near Grenada, Grenada County, Mississippi;

(R) the site of the start of Greirson’s Raid and other related sites, LaGrange, Tennessee; and

(S) any other sites considered appropriate by the Secretary.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 4. FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this Act,

the Secretary shall complete a feasibility study to determine what measures should be taken to preserve Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In completing the study, the Secretary shall—

(1) review current National Park Service programs, policies and criteria to determine the most appropriate means of ensuring the Civil War battlefields and associated natural, cultural, and historical resources are preserved;

(2) evaluate options for the establishment of a management entity for the Civil War battlefields consisting of a unit of government or a private nonprofit organization that—

(A) administers and manages the Civil War battlefields; and

(B) possesses the legal authority to—

(i) receive Federal funds and funds from other units of government or other organizations for use in managing the Civil War battlefields;

(ii) disburse Federal funds to other units of government or other nonprofit organizations for use in managing the Civil War battlefields;

(iii) enter into agreements with the Federal government, State governments, or other units of government and nonprofit organizations; and

(iv) acquire land or interests in land by gift or devise, by purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or by donation;

(3) make recommendations to the Campaign Trail States for the management, preservation, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, and historical resources of the Civil War battlefields;

(4) identify appropriate partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector, including nonprofit organizations and the organization known as "Friends of the Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail", in furtherance of the purposes of this Act; and

(5) recommend methods of ensuring continued local involvement and participation in the management, protection, and development of the Civil War battlefields.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of completion of the study under this section, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings of the study to—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$1,500,000.

LACKAWANNA VALLEY AMERICAN HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 1999

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 905) to establish the Lackawanna Valley American Heritage Area, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 905

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lackawanna Valley [American] National Heritage Area Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the industrial and cultural heritage of northeastern Pennsylvania, including Lackawanna County, Luzerne County, Wayne County, and Susquehanna County, related directly to anthracite and anthracite-related industries, is nationally significant;

(2) the industries referred to in paragraph (1) include anthracite mining, ironmaking, textiles, and rail transportation;

(3) the industrial and cultural heritage of the anthracite and anthracite-related industries in the region described in paragraph (1) includes the social history and living cultural traditions of the people of the region;

(4) the labor movement of the region played a significant role in the development of the Nation, including—

(A) the formation of many major unions such as the United Mine Workers of America; and

(B) crucial struggles to improve wages and working conditions, such as the 1900 and 1902 anthracite strikes;

(5)(A) the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for protecting the historical and cultural resources of the United States; and

(B) there are significant examples of those resources within the region described in paragraph (1) that merit the involvement of the Federal Government to develop, in cooperation with the Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and local and governmental entities, programs and projects to conserve, protect, and interpret this heritage adequately for future generations, while providing opportunities for education and revitalization; and

(6) the Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority would be an appropriate management entity for a Heritage Area established in the region described in paragraph (1).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Lackawanna Valley [American] National Heritage Area and this Act are—

(1) to foster a close working relationship among all levels of government, the private sector, and the local communities in the anthracite coal region of northeastern Pennsylvania and enable the communities to conserve their heritage while continuing to pursue economic opportunities; and

(2) to conserve, interpret, and develop the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources related to the industrial and cultural heritage of the 4-county region described in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Lackawanna Valley [American] National Heritage Area established by section 4.

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term "management entity" means the management entity for the Heritage Area specified in section 4(c).

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "management plan" means the management plan for the Heritage Area developed under section 6(b).

(4) PARTNER.—The term "partner" means—

(A) a Federal, State, or local governmental entity; and

(B) an organization, private industry, or individual involved in promoting the conservation and preservation of the cultural and natural resources of the Heritage Area.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. LACKAWANNA VALLEY AMERICAN HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Lackawanna Valley [American] National Heritage Area.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall be comprised of all or parts of Lackawanna County, Luzerne County, Wayne County, and Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, determined in accordance with the compact under section 5.

(c) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The management entity for the Heritage Area shall be the Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority.

SEC. 5. COMPACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a compact with the management entity.

(b) CONTENTS OF COMPACT.—The compact shall include information relating to the objectives and management of the area, including—

(1) a delineation of the boundaries of the Heritage Area; and

(2) a discussion of the goals and objectives of the Heritage Area, including an explanation of the proposed approach to conservation and interpretation and a general outline of the protection measures committed to by the partners.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) AUTHORITIES OF MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The management entity may, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, use funds made [available under this Act—] *available under this Act to hire and compensate staff.*

[(1) to make loans and grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, any State or political subdivision of a State, private organization, or person; and

[(2) to hire and compensate staff.]

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The management entity shall develop a management plan for the Heritage Area that presents comprehensive recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF OTHER PLANS AND ACTIONS.—The management plan shall—

(A) take into consideration State, county, and local plans;

(B) involve residents, public agencies, and private organizations working in the Heritage Area; and

(C) include actions to be undertaken by units of government and private organizations to protect the resources of the Heritage Area.

(3) SPECIFICATION OF FUNDING SOURCES.—The management plan shall specify the existing and potential sources of funding available to protect, manage, and develop the Heritage Area.

(4) OTHER REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The management plan shall include the following:

(A) An inventory of the resources contained in the Heritage Area, including a list of any property in the Heritage Area that is related to the purposes of the Heritage Area and that should be preserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained because of its historical, cultural, natural, recreational, or scenic significance.

(B) A recommendation of policies for resource management that considers and details application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements to protect the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area in a manner that is consistent with the support of appropriate and compatible economic viability.

(C) A program for implementation of the management plan by the management entity, including—

(i) plans for restoration and construction; and